UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/1002
1 December 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, by which the Security Council adjusted and extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) until 8 December 1995 and authorized the gradual reduction of its troop level. Since the adoption of that resolution, I have reported to the Council on the situation in Rwanda on 8 August (S/1995/678) and 7 October (S/1995/848). The present report provides an update of the situation as of 30 November and contains recommendations regarding the United Nations role after the conclusion of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda on 8 December.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. Since my last report to the Security Council, a climate of relative security and stability has continued to prevail within Rwanda, despite the absence of any discernible effort towards national reconciliation. Some improvement in the socio-economic sectors has occurred, and the first effective steps towards the revival of the national judicial system have been taken, with the appointment of the Supreme Court on 17 October.

3. The former Rwandese Government Forces and armed militia have continued their infiltration and sabotage campaigns along the Zaire-Rwanda border. In a recent counter-attack, the Rwandan Army mounted an amphibian assault on Iwawa Island in Lake Kivu, 15 kilometres west of the Rwandan mainland and just inside Rwandan territory, and cleared the island of some 500 militia. The operation led to accusations by Rwanda of Zaire's complicity with armed infiltration from the refugee camps. These, in turn, were countered by accusations from Zaire of attempts by Rwandan agents to assassinate the Zairian Chief of Army Staff at Goma airport. It is clear that the presence of large numbers of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries will continue to be a source of tension in the region.

4. The basic framework for the voluntary return of refugees already exists in the Nairobi Declaration and the 1995 Bujumbura plan of action. These agreements need to be implemented by the Governments in the region, supported by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the international community. UNHCR is leading a major effort to start a process of voluntary return that would handle up to 6,000 to 8,000 refugees a day.

5. A number of important steps have been taken that should allow Governments in the region to cooperate on a humane asylum policy and not have recourse to closed borders and forcible return.

6. In accordance with resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September, in which the Security Council requested me to establish an international commission of inquiry to investigate reports of military training and arms transfers to the former Rwandese Government Forces, I informed the Council on 16 October that arrangements for the establishment of the Commission had been completed. Following initial briefings in New York, the six-member Commission began its work in the Great Lakes region on 3 November. The Commission members have already visited Rwanda, where they were taken to Iwawa Island. They are expected to pursue shortly their investigation in Zaire.

7. The restoration of a national judicial system has suffered delays as a result of constitutional, administrative and human resource constraints. Consequently, there is understandable frustration both in Rwanda and within the international community over the delay in restoring the procedures of justice throughout the country. The prison population continues to grow and is now approaching 60,000. However, as a result of the efforts of the Prison Commission appointed by the Rwandan Government and the United Nations Task Force coordinated by my Special Representative, emergency measures were taken to create additional space for prisoners. This has led to noticeably fewer deaths and better medical facilities. After initial delays, prisoners have been transferred to the extensions and temporary detention centres. The Task Force is continuing its efforts to expand prison space.

8. A positive development in the revival of the judicial system has been the appointment of six Supreme Court judges by the National Assembly. These appointments constitute a first essential step, following which the remaining appointments in the judiciary will need to be made. A conference on genocide held in Kigali from 2 to 5 November focused on issues that the justice system would need to address effectively, such as special courts for those accused of genocide, degrees of culpability and plea bargaining.

9. I believe that the main factor that prevents a return to stability, security and harmony in Rwanda is the absence of a process of national reconciliation. This depends on the creation of conditions conducive to the return of the 1.6 million refugees currently outside Rwanda and for the judgement of those accused of genocide.

10. Progress continues to be made within Rwanda on security and normalization, but an atmosphere of tension and instability pervades the region. Relations between Rwanda and both Zaire and Kenya have deteriorated in recent months and conditions in Burundi have also contributed to tension in neighbouring

countries. To help to address these problems, I sent my Special Envoy, Mr. José Luis Jesus, to the countries of the Great Lakes to examine with the Governments concerned how progress could be made towards a regional conference. The results of my Special Envoy's mission were conveyed to the Council in my letter of 30 October (S/1995/945). My Special Envoy was informed by the Rwandan Government that it was opposed to a regional conference. In the absence of the necessary consensus among the Governments concerned, the United Nations will continue to monitor developments in the region, and I shall notify the Council as soon as conditions materialize for the successful convening of a conference under United Nations auspices. In his letter of 10 November 1995, the President of the Security Council encouraged me to continue these efforts (S/1995/946).

11. Meanwhile, former United States President Jimmy Carter announced that he would be organizing a regional conference in Cairo. Since the objectives of this Conference were similar to those outlined by the Security Council, I welcomed this initiative. After the meeting, which was attended by the heads of State of Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire and a representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, a declaration was issued on 29 November, in which the parties pledged to take concrete actions to advance peace, justice, reconciliation, stability and development in the region (S/1995/1001, annex). Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania pledged to isolate those elements in the camps who were intimidating refugees wishing to return to their homes and, on its part, Rwanda guaranteed the safety of the returning refugees. The parties also said they believed that the number of returning refugees should rise to 10,000 a day within a short time.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS

12. As of 30 November 1995, the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda had some 120 members deployed in Kigali and in 10 field offices located throughout the country. During the reporting period, the operation continued its activities in human rights monitoring and confidence-building, assistance to the Rwandan judicial system and human rights promotion. These activities were undertaken in close cooperation with the Rwandan national authorities and the general public.

13. The safe return of Rwandan refugees and internally displaced persons continues to play an important role in the human rights operation. Its activities are closely coordinated with UNHCR, as formalized in a memorandum of understanding between UNHCR and the Field Operation. In programming visits of human rights field officers throughout the country, the Field Operation has taken into account the areas receiving the largest numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons. It has also attempted to ensure that basic human rights are not violated at any stage of the process of return, resettlement or reintegration. It does this by monitoring conditions at the principal border crossing points; the processing of returnees in transit centres; the treatment of refugees while they await transfer to communes; the treatment of those placed in interim detention; and all aspects of reintegration into home communes. In the latter context, the Field Operation evaluates the state of readiness of home communes, determines whether they are in a position to receive returnees,

assists these communes in the resettlement process and monitors the subsequent treatment and security of resettled returnees.

14. The Field Operation undertakes regular visits to prisons and detention centres in order to monitor conditions and make proposals for their improvement. This work is carried out in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). As indicated in paragraph 7 above, the number of detainees is now close to 60,000. In many detention facilities, prisoners are forced to stand for lack of room. There have been many deaths and serious illnesses due to the severe overcrowding, although medical conditions have been improved with international assistance. Most detainees were arrested outside the procedures laid down in Rwandan law and there are no dossiers recording evidence against them. The Field Operation seeks to promote respect for legal procedures governing arrest and detention.

15. Because the Rwandan judicial system is not yet functioning, criminal trials cannot commence and the problem of detention is exacerbated. To address this situation in part, the Government of Rwanda has established "triage committees" (commissions de triage) to review cases where detainees might be released for lack of evidence against them. The Field Operation has sought to promote the processing of cases by these bodies, while assisting in the rehabilitation of the judicial system. In cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), it also continues to assist local judicial authorities throughout the country.

IV. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

16. The Office of the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda has continued its investigations into last year's massacres with the objective of issuing its first indictments before the end of 1995. The staff of the Prosecutor's Office has expanded and now includes 30 investigators contributed by the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. It also includes United Nations staff members whose recruitment was made possible by the exemption of the Tribunal from the financial restrictions recently imposed because of the financial crisis afflicting the United Nations. In late October, a United Nations security coordination officer visited Kigali to assess security for the Office of the Prosecutor and to make contingency plans for the provision of security to the International Tribunal in anticipation of the possible withdrawal of UNAMIR troops from Rwanda after the expiration of the current mandate.

17. Since his appointment on 8 September 1995, the Registrar of the Tribunal has travelled twice to the region and is now in residence in Arusha. Most recently he has travelled with the Prosecutor to countries neighbouring Rwanda in order to discuss with them their obligations to cooperate with the Tribunal.

18. At the end of October, a United Nations team visited Arusha to inspect the premises designated for the Tribunal and to review its security, logistical and administrative requirements. A lease agreement between the Tribunal and the Arusha International Conference Centre was signed on 31 October. Arrangements

for temporary offices and residential accommodation have been completed to enable the Tribunal's staff to be in Arusha by 1 December 1995, and the judge assigned to review the indictments has arrived in Arusha. The second plenary session of the Tribunal is scheduled to take place in Arusha between 8 and 12 January 1996. The judges will discuss and adopt the directive on assignment of defence counsel, the rules governing conditions of detention of persons awaiting trial before the Tribunal and the annual report of the Tribunal.

19. A total of $6.4 million of cash contributions and pledges is now available in the Voluntary Fund to Support the Activities of the Tribunal.

20. Pursuant to Council resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, in which the Secretary-General was asked to report periodically to the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution establishing the Tribunal, I have so far submitted three reports, the latest dated 25 August. Given the short period since my last report and in view of the forthcoming plenary session in Arusha, I am now reporting only on the latest developments. From now on, it will be for the President of the Tribunal to submit annual reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly, in accordance with article 32 of the Tribunal's statute.

V. MILITARY ASPECTS

A. Deployment and activities of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

21. Since my last report, there has been no change in the deployment of UNAMIR's military contingent. As of 30 November, the force level stood at 1,783 troops and 37 staff officers; 285 military observers out of an authorized level of 320 were also deployed throughout the country (see annex).

22. UNAMIR troops and military observers have continued to contribute to the security of the International Tribunal and the Human Rights Field Operation, as well as personnel and premises of United Nations and humanitarian agencies, as required. UNAMIR military observers have pursued their efforts to promote a climate of confidence by performing monitoring tasks with UNAMIR's civilian police observers.

23. UNAMIR has continued to facilitate the safe return and resettlement of refugees in their home communes and to support the provision of humanitarian services to the people of Rwanda. In this regard, the Mission has been ready to assist in the transportation of returnees, should the rate of repatriation exceed the handling capabilities of UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). It has assisted in rebuilding basic infrastructure, repairing roads and bridges, re-establishing telecommunications facilities and reducing prison congestion by providing logistical and engineering expertise. It has contributed to medical assistance by delivering drugs and medical supplies and by providing emergency casualty evacuations by helicopter, surgical services, health inspections, medical training and assistance at hospitals, and disease prevention at orphanages. It has also provided vehicles for the distribution of

seeds and agricultural implements and assisted in the implementation of environmental damage prevention projects.

B. Security aspects

24. During the period under review, no major incidents of violence involving civilians have been reported. However, there has been a noticeable increase in insurgent activities in the western prefectures. Acts of banditry and sabotage, including the murder of civilians, the laying of mines and the destruction of power pylons, have been reported and often attributed to cross-border infiltration from Zaire. These attacks, which usually trigger counter-measures and retaliation by Rwandan security forces, remain the most disturbing security problem facing the country today. In this respect, it is important to note that security is markedly better in areas where formed UNAMIR troops are present than in those areas where only military observers are stationed.

25. The Zairian Camp Security Operation, a joint initiative between UNHCR and the Zairian Government, has been quite successful in restoring and maintaining security in the Rwandan refugee camps in Zaire. The future of the Security Operation is heavily dependent on the rate of repatriation of Rwandan refugees. Currently, the option of extending its mandate for at least the first three months of 1996 is being considered at UNHCR headquarters.

VI. CIVILIAN POLICE

26. In its resolution 997 (1995), the Security Council decided to maintain the authorized level of the Mission's civilian police component. As of 30 November, 85 observers from 12 countries were deployed out of an authorized strength of 120 (see annex).

27. As indicated in my previous report, the efforts of the UNAMIR civilian police component remain focused on the training of the Rwandan National Police Force as mandated by resolution 997 (1995). So far, 403 new gendarmes have completed the programme and the training of 515 others is scheduled to end on 20 December. It will provide Rwanda with 918 of the estimated 6,000 trained gendarmes who are needed. The training of the Communal Police, the second component of the Rwandan National Police Force, was inaugurated by Vice-President Paul Kagame at Gishali on 19 November.

28. During the reporting period, UNAMIR's civilian police have continued to perform monitoring activities, together with the military observers, on a daily basis throughout Rwanda. These duties involve monitoring the prisons and the gendarmerie, especially as regards human rights, in conjunction with the Human Rights Field Operation. They also include cooperation with UNHCR in monitoring the safety of returnees.

VII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

29. As of 6 October 1995, $582.2 million was pledged to United Nations agencies for the United Nations consolidated appeal for the Great Lakes region. This amount covered 80.2 per cent of the adjusted humanitarian relief requirements for 1995. Funds pledged for the Rwanda component, however, amounted only to $94.5 million out of $160.3 million requested, or 58 per cent of the adjusted requirements.

30. The humanitarian situation in Rwanda continues to improve, with steady progress in the transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. A massive or uncontrolled return of refugees, however, could have a deleterious effect on these efforts. A complex relationship exists between several critical areas: reintegration of refugees; prison overcrowding and rehabilitation of the justice system; security for returnees at the communal level; and insufficient housing and the scarcity of serviceable land.

31. During September and October, a total of 32,190 refugees returned to Rwanda, mainly in UNHCR-organized convoys. The rate of return from the United Republic of Tanzania increased from 1,000 returnees in September to 2,000 in October, of whom 1,144 were new caseload refugees. Approximately 19,000 refugees returned from Zaire, 94 per cent of whom came under UNHCR auspices. Voluntary repatriation from Burundi fell from 7,773 in September to 1,012 in October.

32. Most observers attribute the low number of returnees to the continuing campaign of intimidation and misinformation in the refugee camps. In addition, many refugees fear that their suspected role in last year's genocide will expose them to reprisal, denunciation or imprisonment upon their return to Rwanda. The Government has consistently affirmed that, although all Rwandan refugees abroad are welcome to return home, those involved in planning or carrying out the genocide will face imprisonment. An additional deterrent to the return of refugees is the shortage of adequate housing. Conflicts over housing and property will inevitably occur in the event of large-scale repatriation.

33. Repatriation, however, remains the only durable solution. In order to pre-empt drastic measures by the countries of asylum and avoid the chaos and probable violence that massive forced repatriation would trigger inside Rwanda, UNHCR is encouraging large-scale organized voluntary repatriation. These efforts include enlarging existing reception and transit facilities; opening new facilities to enhance capacity for processing more returnees; providing direct assistance to returnees in the form of transportation, food and relief items; providing institutional assistance to government ministries directly involved in the implementation of UNHCR assistance programmes; and supporting community assistance, shelter and the development of new rural settlements. These activities have been undertaken in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Rwandan government departments. Other important measures taken by UNHCR to promote repatriation are the strengthening of mass information campaigns (which include daily broadcasts on Radio UNAMIR), exchange visits of officials and refugees and the

regular monitoring of returnees within Rwanda, together with Human Rights Field Operation officers and UNAMIR military and civilian police observers.

34. The overall food situation in Rwanda has improved, permitting reductions in food aid allocations to populations at risk. The World Food Programme (WFP) has returned to a strategy of utilizing as much of the available food assistance as possible for food-for-work and income-generating projects. Several regions in Rwanda remain areas of concern, owing to a high concentration of either formerly displaced persons or returnees who have no assets or income. Those parts of the country that have traditionally suffered from food deficits are being monitored closely. Targeted food assistance programmes, implemented by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), ICRC and other agencies, are in place and should significantly contribute to food security among the Rwandan population.

35. In my previous report, I stated that the functions of the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office would be assumed by the United Nations Resident Coordinator. Since emergency relief has indeed given way to rehabilitation, this transfer was completed on 31 October, as scheduled. A small team, formerly part of the Emergency Office, has been integrated into the Resident Coordinator's Office to ensure a rapid response by the international community should an emergency recur.

VIII. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

36. As mentioned in my previous report, disbursements of pledges made by the donor community at the Geneva Round-Table Conference gathered momentum during the third quarter of 1995. As of 15 September, donor countries had signed aid agreements with Rwanda for a cumulative total of $267.6 million, of which $183.6 million has been disbursed. At the same time, the total disbursed in response to the Geneva round-table conferences of January and June stood at $252 million, equivalent to 43 per cent of the amount pledged. The volume and composition of development assistance over the 1996-1998 triennium will be discussed at the next round-table conference scheduled for March 1996 in Geneva. Thematic consultations held in Kigali from 21 to 23 November focused on immediate assistance to the rehabilitation and resettlement sectors in anticipation of a significant return of refugees.

37. During the third quarter of 1995, government revenue revived, as had been initially projected, but the improvement was insufficient to compensate for the shortfall that had been experienced during the first half of the year. The increased revenue, combined with additional support from donors, enabled the Government to pay wages and salaries punctually to all public servants except the military. The payment of salaries to the military is now overdue by at least six months, which undoubtedly compounds the difficulties of maintaining law and order.

38. In the external business sector, during the first three quarters of the year, Rwanda exported 9,444 tons of coffee and 3,449 tons of tea, at average prices of $2.44 and $0.73 per kilogram respectively. Coffee exports are now expected to total 20,000 tons, some 33 per cent more than previously estimated. These higher export earnings, along with disbursements from international

financial institutions for balance-of-payments support, have contributed to the stabilization of the market exchange rate. The United States dollar rate has been hovering within a range of 305 to 315 Rwandan francs, after peaking at 330 francs on 20 July.

39. In the monetary sector, the "flash" reporting system put in place by the National Bank of Rwanda has confirmed that the excess liquidity position of the reopened banks has declined significantly, accommodating increased lending to the private sector, mainly for coffee processing and exports. Borrowing from the Government has reportedly declined, offsetting increases in credit to the productive sectors. As projected in the financial programme agreed with the International Monetary Fund, the money supply may have increased only on the strength of a rapid accumulation in foreign exchange reserves. In the context of controlled growth in the money supply and a stabilized exchange rate, price inflation has declined to 1.4 per cent per month, against 6 per cent in June and July.

40. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reported that the 1995 agricultural season has been significantly more successful than had been anticipated, in part because of both favourable weather conditions and the timely provision of agricultural support by the international donor community. Though cereal production increased by 49 per cent and pulse production was almost double that of the corresponding season last year, crops in 1995 were all sharply down by comparison with the more normal 1990 season. This is mainly attributable to the population displacements of the past 18 months. At the production levels currently forecast, FAO anticipates a food deficit of some 140,000 tons for June-December 1995.

41. In the social sectors, the general objective of the Rwandan Government is still to regain the pre-war level of services and then to improve upon their quality and delivery by 1996. Although secondary education has resumed less quickly than its primary counterpart, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education has achieved a considerable degree of progress. Private schools have received food assistance from WFP and international NGOs. With technical assistance from the World Health Organization (WHO), services provided by the health sector have been adapted to address current priorities (malnutrition, AIDS and post-war trauma). As of 15 November, only the health sector had benefited substantially from donor support ($1,182,147 disbursed). Donor assistance to the social sectors, which was discussed at the thematic consultations in November, will be further considered at the March 1996 round-table conference in Geneva.

IX. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

42. In its resolution 49/20 B of 12 July 1995, the General Assembly requested me to submit revised cost estimates for UNAMIR covering the period from 10 June to 31 December 1995. The revised cost estimates amount to $96,685,400 gross.

43. I have also submitted revised cost estimates for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996. However, should the Security Council agree with my

recommendation in paragraph 49, a cost estimate for the closure of the Mission will be submitted to the General Assembly during its current session.

44. As of 21 November 1995, total outstanding contributions to the UNAMIR special account since the inception of the Mission amounted to $74.8 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations amounted to $1,968.8 million.

X. OBSERVATIONS

45. As stated above, the core issue for Rwanda remains national reconciliation. This requires the rapid creation of conditions that would facilitate the safe return of 1.6 million refugees to their homes in dignity and the bringing to justice of the perpetrators of genocide. After nearly a year and a half in camps in Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania, the refugees have placed formidable socio-economic and environmental burdens on the host countries, and this has sometimes severely strained the latter's goodwill. In addition, increasing infiltration and sabotage activities by the former Rwandese Government Forces and militia have heightened tension both within Rwanda and between Rwanda and its neighbours. This creates the danger of cycles of reciprocal recrimination, as occurred after the Iwawa Island incident. All these factors heighten the risk of forceful refoulement of the refugees.

46. Against this background, it is all the more important to address promptly the issue of the refugees' voluntary return and safe reintegration in their home communities. If forced repatriation was implemented, another humanitarian disaster could result. UNHCR is accordingly pursuing a sustained and determined effort to persuade refugees to return home voluntarily. If this is to succeed, it is vital that neighbouring States support it by demonstrating the political will to implement the existing agreements for refugee return contained in the Nairobi Declaration and the Bujumbura plan of action. The international community and United Nations agencies, for their part, will need to lend their full backing to overcome the obstacles to voluntary return, including intimidation in the camps and fears of persecution in Rwanda.

47. Efforts to induce a large-scale refugee return will need to be viewed in a time-frame extending over the next three to six months, taking account of the "commonality of interest" for the return of refugees that the High Commissioner for Refugees noted after her visit to all the countries in the Great Lakes region. It is in this context that a large part of the international community believes that a further six-month extension of the current mandate of UNAMIR is desirable. I realize, of course, that UNAMIR's role could only be one of facilitation and that the principal responsibility for providing security and material support for the return of the refugees lies with the Government of Rwanda. But the continued presence of UNAMIR could help to build confidence among the refugees and encourage them to take the decision to return.

48. Donor countries, most UNAMIR troop contributors, UNHCR, the International Tribunal, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations agencies, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, non-governmental organizations and Rwanda's neighbours have all indicated to me that they share

that view. They feel that if UNAMIR was to be perceived as abandoning Rwanda at this critical time, it would send a discouraging message to the refugees, to the region and to the international community at large.

49. The Government of Rwanda, however, has officially informed me that it does not agree to an extension of UNAMIR's mandate beyond its expiration on 8 December. The reason given for this position is that the Mission does not serve the real needs of Rwanda. However, the Government has indicated that it would be receptive to a continued United Nations presence, provided its purpose was to assist Rwanda in its pressing tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction, including the provision of technical expertise, financial assistance and equipment. Since UNAMIR cannot remain in Rwanda without the consent of the Government, it is my intention to initiate the drawdown of the operation as of 8 December. It is estimated that the withdrawal process would take two to three months to complete. During this period, UNAMIR would no longer be able to fulfil its present mandate but would concentrate on ensuring the smooth and peaceful departure of United Nations military personnel and equipment. I expect the Government of Rwanda to take all necessary measures to facilitate the departure of UNAMIR personnel and equipment in an orderly manner.

50. In addressing the issues raised by these opposing points of view, it is necessary to bear in mind that the overarching objective of the Organization is the restoration of peace and stability not only in Rwanda but in the region as a whole. This requires solutions to the problems of reconciliation, justice and the return of refugees in Rwanda. But it also means tackling other problems that contribute to tension and instability in the Great Lakes region. Efforts to achieve a comprehensive solution must therefore continue. It is my hope that continued progress in cooperation among the countries of the region will create the necessary conditions for the early achievement of such a solution.

51. The United Nations still has a useful role to play in political efforts to this end. I recommend therefore that it should maintain a political presence in Rwanda after the withdrawal of UNAMIR. A United Nations office, headed by my Special Representative, could be established with a view to furthering, in consultation with the Government of Rwanda, the search for peace and stability through justice and reconciliation. My Special Representative would also continue to have overall authority for the coordination and expansion, as appropriate, of the assistance that the United Nations and the international community are providing in support of Rwanda's rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. It is understood that, in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, Rwanda would allow this Office the necessary freedom of access and movement throughout the country and ensure its safety and security. Rwanda has also expressed its wish that equipment now belonging to the Mission be left to the Government after its departure. While I understand Rwanda's wish to retain non-lethal equipment that may be useful to its rehabilitation efforts, this is clearly an issue on which only the General Assembly can decide.

52. In conclusion, I should like to put on record my warm thanks to my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, to the Force Commander, Major General Guy Tousignant, and to all the military police and civilian personnel of UNAMIR for their devoted contribution to this United Nations

Mission and the cause it has served. In circumstances that were sometimes very difficult, the men and the women of UNAMIR have performed in an exemplary manner the important and often daunting tasks that have been demanded of them.

Annex

Composition of the UNAMIR military and civilian police components as of 30 November 1995

Country	Military personnel				Civilian police	Grand total
	Troops	Staff	Observers	Total		
Argentina			1	1		1
Switzerland				0	3	3
Austria			15	15		15
Bangladesh			36	36		36
Canada	93	8	10	111		111
Chad					5	5
Congo			7	7		7
Djibouti				0	5	5
Ethiopia				0		0
Fiji			1	1		1
Germany				0	7	7
Ghana	307	7	32	346	10	356
Guinea			17	17		17
Guinea-Bissau			1	1	6	7
India	938	9	22	969		969
Jordan			5	5	4	9
Malawi	133		14	147		147
Mali	132		12	144	8	152
Nigeria	144	5	17	166	10	176
Niger				0	7	7
Pakistan			5	5		5
Russian Federation			17	17		17
Senegal		1	2	3		3
Tunisia	14	2		16	10	26
Uruguay			26	26		26
Zambia	22	5	20	47	10	57
Zimbabwe			25	25		25
Total	1 783	37	285	2 105	85	2 190

UNAMIR
Sectors of Operation and Deployment
as of 30 November 1995
UGANDA
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ZAIRE
BURUNDI
RUHENGERI
BYUMBA
GISENYI
KIGALI
KIBUYE
GITARAMA
KIBUNGO
GIKONGORO
CYANGUGU
BUTARE
Kigali
Gisenyi
Kibuye
Gitarama
Kibungo
Gikongoro
Cyangugu
Gisakura
Butare
Ruhengeri
Byumba
Goma
Bukavu
Cyimbogo
Bujumbura
Kabale
Kisoro
Rusumo
BIRUNGA NAT. PARK
Nyakanazi
Kasulu
Muramvya
Mutaho
Kitega
Ngozi
Kabarore
Rutana
Rumonge
Nyanza-Lac
Rwibaka
Mabanda
Mwaro
Bururi
Matana
Nyabisindu
Kayanza
Kibuye
Gitarama
Kibungo
Gikongoro
Cyangugu
Butare
Ruhengeri
Byumba
Kigali
Gisenyi
Goma
Bukavu
Cyimbogo
Bujumbura
Kabale
Kisoro
Rusumo